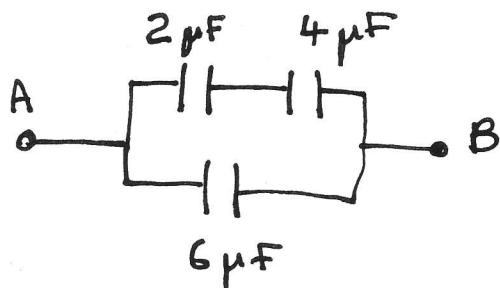


Quiz # 1

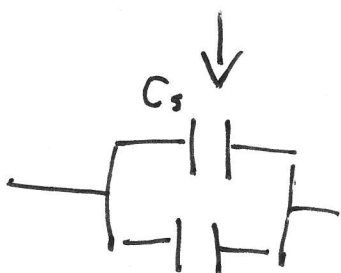
September 11, 2009

1. Three capacitors are connected as shown in the diagram

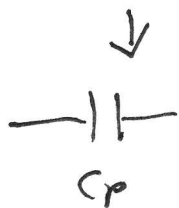


(i) find the equivalent capacitance

(ii) calculate the charge on and the potential difference across the $4\mu\text{F}$ capacitor if a potential difference of 24V is applied between points A and B.



$$\frac{1}{C_s} = \frac{1}{2\mu\text{F}} + \frac{1}{4\mu\text{F}} = \frac{3}{4\mu\text{F}} \rightarrow C_s = \frac{4}{3}\mu\text{F}$$



$$C_p = 6\mu\text{F} + C_s = 7\frac{1}{3}\mu\text{F}$$

charge on plates of $C_s \Rightarrow Q_s = C_s V = \left(\frac{4}{3}\mu\text{F}\right)(24\text{V}) = 32\mu\text{C}$

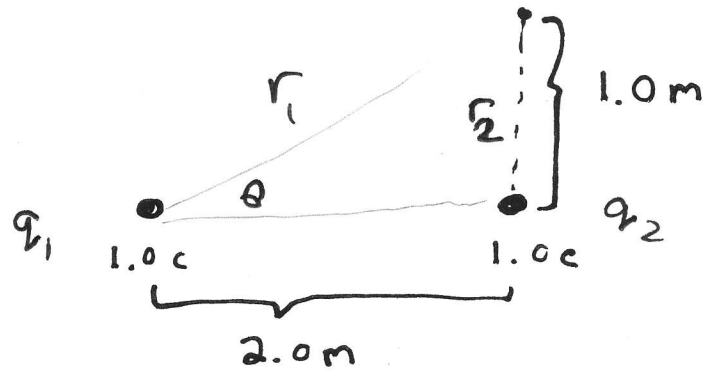
this must also be the charge on the plates of the $2\mu\text{F}$ and $4\mu\text{F}$ capacitors.

\therefore pot'l diff across $4\mu\text{F}$ capacitor $\Rightarrow Q = CV \rightarrow V = \frac{Q}{C}$

$$\text{so } V = \frac{32\mu\text{C}}{4\mu\text{F}} = 8\text{V}$$

2. Two charges of $+1.0\text{ C}$ are placed 2.0 m apart on a horizontal line. Find the electric field (magnitude and direction) at a point 1.0 m above the rightmost 1.0 C charge. What force would a -2.0 C charge ~~be~~ experience at the point where you calculated the electric field \vec{E} ?

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \theta = 26.565^\circ$$



$$1^2 + 2^2 = 5 = r_1^2$$

so field due to q_2 , $E_2 = \frac{kq_2}{r_2^2} = \frac{(9 \times 10^9)(1)}{1^2} = 9 \times 10^9\text{ V/m}$



$$\vec{E}_2 = 9 \times 10^9 \hat{j}\text{ V/m} \quad \text{i.e. field in } +y \text{ direction}$$

~~the~~ $E_1 = \frac{kq_1}{r_1^2} = \frac{(9 \times 10^9)(1)}{5} = 1.8 \times 10^9\text{ V/m}$, $\vec{E}_1 = 1.8 \times 10^9\text{ V/m}$ along r_1

$$E_{1x} = |\vec{E}_1| \cos \theta = 1.61 \times 10^9\text{ V/m} \quad E_{1y} = |\vec{E}_1| \sin \theta = 0.80 \times 10^9\text{ V/m}$$

$$\therefore E_x = E_{1x} + E_{2x} = 1.61 \times 10^9\text{ V/m}$$

$$E_y = E_{1y} + E_{2y} = 9 \times 10^9 + 0 = 9 \times 10^9 + (0.8 \times 10^9) = 9.8 \times 10^9\text{ V/m}$$

$$\therefore E = \sqrt{E_x^2 + E_y^2} = 9.93 \times 10^9\text{ V/m}$$

direction $\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{E_y}{E_x} = \frac{9.8 \times 10^9}{1.61 \times 10^9} = 80.67^\circ$, i.e. 80.67° above $(+x)$ axis

Force on charge $|\vec{F}| = |q|\vec{E}| = (-2.0\text{ C})(9.93 \times 10^9) = 1.986 \times 10^{10}\text{ N}$
 \uparrow
 = opposite to the direction the field points so $\theta = 260.67^\circ$